



Care
guide

ba&sh

cashemere, wool, silk,
cotton, linen, viscose
acétate, polyester,
mohair, leather, angora..

ba&sh

MAINTENANCE TIPS

ba&sh recommends you follow these tips and to preserve the original look of your items. Each type of product requires special care; details are provided on the product's care label. We recommend you follow the instructions on the care label for optimal maintenance of your ba&sh items.

P R É P A R A T I O N

Firstly, sorting colours is essential. Whites should be separated from colours, and pastels separated from darker colours, in order to avoid greying whites and dark stains bleeding onto lighter colours.

Next, we recommend sorting clothes according to their washing temperature, as indicated on their composition label.

You can group together so-called delicate items (lace, silk, micro fibre ...) to wash then together.

For some items, we recommend turning them over. This is essential for: velvets, items with prints, embroidery, transfers, fantasy knitwear, all pre-washed fabrics such as jeans. More generally, this technique is recommended to protect garments from fading, felting, wear or pilling for delicate materials. It can therefore be applied to all clothing.

For delicate materials, the garment can be put in a cotton bag for washing, or a washing bag to protect it. Dry cleaning is recommended for padded garments (coats or jackets). Dry cleaning is more appropriate for this type of garment. More generally, dry cleaning is recommended for delicate materials and/or items.

If you purchased coordinates, try to wash them together to limit colour differences.

W A S H I N G

For the first few washes of your new clothes, we recommend you wash them separately to prevent any dye-bleeding. Also wash the various garments previously sorted separately (by Temperature, Whites, Pastels, Dark Colours, Delicate Fabrics). Using the information on the composition label, choose the appropriate machine wash cycle. Similarly, choose a suitable detergent for wool, silk, whites or dark colours.

To prevent greying whites, a detergent containing bleach is recommended, ideally a washing powder because it almost always contains bleach. However, the use of a bleaching liquid is not recommended. It will attack the fibre and can severely damage the garment.

In contrast, a liquid detergent preserves vibrancy in colours and blacks

because it does not contain bleach.

For your fabrics consisting of at least two colours, we recommend using a liquid detergent with a low-temperature washing (30 ° C).

To remove stains, preferably use a washing powder, since it is more effective than liquid detergent. For stains on dark coloured fabrics, a hand soap wash is recommended beforehand. Liquid detergent is recommended for short, cold or low temperature wash cycles because the liquid detergent dissolves faster than washing powder: that makes it a little more effective. If the garment has lots of stains, preferably use a longer wash cycle or hand soap wash beforehand. We recommend you not overload your washing machine. The clothes items will move more freely, enhancing contact with soap and water. In addition, this limits folds and thus facilitates ironing afterwards.

For all fabrics in general, lower temperatures are advisable to preserve the fabric. A machine washing is always preferable to a hand wash if the label allows it. Dry cleaning is always safer (except when contraindicated) for preserving garments over domestic washing.

D R Y I N G

We recommend drying clothes immediately after the end of the wash cycle, to facilitate ironing and preserve the fabric.

Flat drying is indispensable for heavy knitwear and woollen garments.

Drying in the open air or in a ventilated room is always recommended to keep garments from wearing out prematurely in a dryer. Be careful, however, because sun drying can degrade colours. For a tumble dry, choose a gentle spin, at 800 rpm for instance, which is less aggressive for the garment.

I R O N I N G

We recommend you iron your clothes inside out, especially for garments with prints, embroidery, and all velvet and silk items. More generally, this inside-out ironing technique prevents the fabric from turning shiny.

As for washing, we recommend you adhere to the temperature instructions on the fabric care label.

Steam is not recommended for low temperature ironing. For delicate fabrics such as wool or silk, use a pressing cloth (possibly a damp cloth placed in between the iron and the garment).

For proper ironing, a well lined ironing board will prevent traces left by the iron. Similarly, a good iron can make all the difference. Steam power systems or professional irons are therefore recommended.

FABRIC CARE

NATURAL FIBRES

.cashmere

A fine and silky animal fibre, cashmere is known for its warmth. Cashmere is a very delicate fibre that requires great care and maintenance.

• **Machine washing** : To best preserve your cashmere garment, we recommend you wash it in a special fabric cover or washing bag. Similar to woollen fibre, the use of a special wool detergent is recommended, but make sure you don't add a fabric softener. Similarly, a cold wool program (max 30°) is highly recommended to avoid shrinkage of the fibre. Lastly, gently wring your cashmere garment at a maximum of 600 rpm. Machine washing is recommended for cashmere because the garment will be washed in a regular movement that will cause less damage than a random hand wash. Cashmere garments should be washed as little as possible to preserve their properties.

• **Hand washing** : You can also wash your cashmere sweater by hand - in cold water with a small amount of special «wool» product, without twisting or rubbing. Gently rinse until the water runs clear, then squeeze the garment with a sponge-towel, rolling it. Above all, never twist the sweater with your hands, as your garment may become deformed.

• **Dry cleaning** : We do not recommend dry cleaning your cashmere garments. Cashmere fibre loves water, and needs it to preserve its softness and suppleness; washing with water is therefore entirely appropriate and will preserve your cashmere best. However, under exceptional circumstances, you can entrust your cashmere garment to a dry cleaning professional for persistent stains.

• **Bleaching** : The use of liquid bleach is prohibited for cashmere garments.

• **Drying** : After wringing your cashmere sweater, set it out to regain its shape, then dry it flat, away from direct sunlight and heat sources, in order to preserve its shape, fibre and colour. Never put your cashmere garments in a dryer.

• **Ironing** : When your cashmere garment is dry, iron it inside-out using a slightly hot iron, but never with the iron directly touching the cashmere:

always use a cloth in between (possibly dampened). We recommend you don't iron edges (collar, sleeves, etc.) so that they retain their elasticity.

• **Storage** : It is normal for a new cashmere garment to produce some pilling, but they'll disappear after a few washes. You can also remove them gently by hand. We recommend storing your cashmere garment folded flat, in a bag for even more protection. Lastly, beware of moths, as they are very fond of cashmere.

.wool

A very good thermal insulator, wool keeps us warm by capturing nearly 80% air in its own weight. It also easily absorbs moisture and is elastic. Note that wool is very sensitive to heat, which can be responsible for its shrinkage.

• **Machine washing** : Sheep wool is quite strong, and a machine washing is especially suitable if it is mixed with another material. A delicate or special wool program is recommended for a deep cleaning without damaging the fibre. You can use a special wool detergent and fabric softener to make it shiny and silky. For added protection during machine washing, use a cloth bag or laundry bag. Woollen garments should be washed as little as possible to preserve their properties.

• **Hand washing** : This treatment is recommended for washing a 100% wool or fine wool fibre garment. Hand wash in cold or warm water. Use a wool detergent and wash the garment gently, without pulling the material and without soaking too long. Gently rinse until the water runs clear. Above all, never twist the sweater with your hands, as your garment may become deformed.

• **Dry cleaning** : Dry cleaning is not recommended for woollen garments..

• **Bleaching** : The use of a liquid bleach is prohibited for woollen garments.

• **Drying** : We recommend drying your woollen garments flat or with a towel, in the open air. Beware of the sun, which can yellow the fibre. Drying in a dryer is prohibited for this type of fibre; if you want to squeeze the garment a little before drying, do not twist the fabric but roll it in a towel instead, squeezing gently.

• **Ironing** : You can iron your woollen garment lightly inside-out with a slightly hot iron (110°). You can also make use of a damp cloth to preserve the fibre.

• **Storage** : We advise you to store your woollen garments folded out flat rather than on a hanger, in order to preserve their shape. Beware of moths.

MERINO & VIRGIN WOOL

Merino wool is the finest wool there is, derived from the race of sheep by the same name, whereas pure virgin wool comes from the living and healthy sheep or lamb. These wools are soft and do not itch. They normally keep a natural wool scent over time. Merino wool and pure virgin wool are finer than ordinary wool, so washing them requires more delicate care.

- **Machine washing** : Merino wool or pure virgin wool garments can be machine washed, but it isn't recommended. If you want to do so, use a special wool detergent and a wool wash cycle or cold wash. For added protection during machine washing, use a washing bag or mesh cloth.

- **Hand washing** : This treatment is recommended for washing a merino or pure virgin wool garment. Hand wash in cold or warm water. Use a wool detergent and wash the garment gently, without pulling the material and without soaking too long.

- **Dry cleaning** : Dry cleaning is not recommended for merino or pure virgin wool garments.

- **Bleaching** : The use of bleach is prohibited for merino or pure virgin wool items.

- **Drying** : We recommend drying your merino or pure virgin wool garment flat or on a towel to air. Drying in a dryer is prohibited for this type of fibre; if you want to squeeze the garment a little before drying, do not twist the fabric but roll it in a towel instead, squeezing gently.

- **Ironing** : We recommend you not iron your garment in order to avoid damaging it. It will iron itself out naturally as you wear it. However, if necessary, you can iron the item lightly inside-out at a very low temperature. It is advisable to use a damp cloth to preserve the fibre.

- **Storage** : We advise you to store your woollen garments folded out flat rather than on a hanger, in order to preserve their shape. Beware of moths.

.mohair

A «noble» hair fibre that comes from Angora goats. Long and slightly glossy, it forms a thick, plush wool that doesn't felt easily. This wool combines high thermal insulating capacity and very lightweight properties.

• **Machine washing** : Machine washing for a mohair garment is possible but not recommended. If you want to do so, use a special wool detergent and a wool wash cycle or cold wash. For added protection during machine washing, use a laundry net.

• **Hand washing** : This treatment is recommended for washing mohair garments. Hand wash in cold or warm water. Use a wool detergent and wash the garment gently, without pulling the material and without soaking too long.

• **Dry cleaning**: Dry cleaning is not recommended for mohair items.

• **Bleaching** : The use of liquid bleach is prohibited for mohair garments.

• **Drying** : We recommend drying your mohair garment flat or on a towel, to air. Drying in a dryer is prohibited for this type of fibre. If you want to squeeze the garment a little before drying, do not twist the fabric, but roll it instead in a towel and squeeze gently.

• **Ironing** : You can iron your mohair garment inside-out using a slightly hot iron set at a low temperature. It is advisable to use a damp cloth to preserve the fibre.

• **Storage** : We advise you to store your woollen garments folded out flat rather than on a hanger, in order to preserve their shape. Beware of moths.

ANGORA

Angora is a fibre taken from rabbits. It belongs to the category of «noble piles»; angora is so fine it must be combined with other fibres to hold up. Providing a very soft, warm delicate coat, angora has a fluffy appearance.

Washing treatments applied to angora are the same as those applied to mohair.

ALPAGA

Alpaca fibre comes from alpacas, which resemble llamas. It is a high-end fibre; softer, warmer and more durable than sheep's wool.

Washing treatments applied to alpaga are the same as those applied to mohair.

.silk

Silk fibre comes from the cocoon of the 'silk worm'. Silk is a noble and delicate fabric that provides warmth when it's cold and cools us when it's hot. Maintaining the look and feel of silk requires a lot of care; even when we wear it, we need to take care not to damage it.

- **Machine washing** : Always prefer hand washing. If you still want to machine wash your silk garment, use a special mild detergent for washing silk or delicate fabrics, and set your washer on a gentle cycle.
- **Hand washing** : Washing by hand is highly recommended for most silk garments. Avoid soaking silk before washing. Gently wash silk in abundant cold water, without bunching or pressing it. Use a special detergent for silk or delicate fabrics. It must be very soft to preserve the fibre. Do not let the silk soak for more than 5 minutes in soapy water. Silk garments should be washed as little as possible to keep their natural properties.
- **Dry cleaning** : Dry cleaning is not recommended for silk garments.
- **Bleaching** : The use of liquid bleach is prohibited for silk garments.
- **Drying** : You can pre-dry your silk garment by gently rolling it in a towel. Then finish drying the item on a hanger in the open air. Silk is sensitive to sunlight, so avoid hanging it in direct sunlight in order to preserve it.
- **Ironing** : Pure silk dries very quickly and should be ironed when it's still damp. Iron your silk garment inside-out until it's dry. The iron should be at the lowest possible temperature setting, and without steam to avoid damaging the fibre.
- **Storage** : Silk garments are best stored on a hanger. Beware of mites, since they're also fond of silk. More generally, be careful when wearing silk: do not spray perfume directly on silk and take care not to rub jewelry against your garments.

SILK CREPE

Silk crepe fabric is light and fluffy in appearance, and is more resistant to touch than silk.

Washing and care treatments applied to silk crepe are the same as those for silk.

SILK GEORGETTE

Silk georgette is a thin, light, transparent fabric with a corrugated look.

Washing and care treatments applied to silk georgette are the same as those for silk

.cotton

Cotton is a vegetable fibre that comes from the cotton plant. A very popular fabric, cotton is soft, light and easy to maintain. Supple and pleasant to the touch, cotton has a high absorption capacity.

• **Machine washing** : Cotton can withstand machine washing. We recommend a wash cycle on 'cotton' at a maximum temperature of 40°. A washing liquid or powder can be used to wash cotton; use one or the other depending on the colour.

• **Dry cleaning** : Dry cleaning may be necessary in some cases (for persistent stains, embroidery, delicate patterns ...). In these cases, call on a professional. Cotton can withstand any type of solvent.

• **Bleaching** : Cotton can easily be laundered using commercial bleaching agents, or entrust your garments to a professional. Using bleach to whiten a cotton garment is not recommended, since it can damage the fabric. Chlorine is totally prohibited since it will slowly burn through the cotton fibre.

• **Drying** : Machine drying is very suitable for cotton garments (up to 80°). However, for a delicate garment (fine gauge or embroidery details, pearly, etc.) prefer a gentle drying cycle or drying in the open air.

• **Ironing** : Cotton can be ironed at a temperature of up to 200°. Steam can be used freely to remove wrinkles. However, the preferred ironing temperature is a medium setting, to prevent cotton from turning yellow. Iron your garments inside-out to provide better care for the material.

.linen

Linen fibre is derived from the stem of the flax plant. Linen is fresh, and perfect for summer. It is absorbent, and regulates the temperature between your body and the garment. Linen fibres are stiffer than cotton, so linen garments are a little less supple.

• **Machine washing** : Linen tolerates machine washing. We recommend washing at a maximum temperature of 40°. A washing liquid or powder can be used to wash linen; use one or the other depending on the colour. Linen knitwear can be machine washed: set to a gentle wash cycle. Place the garments in a laundry bag as a precautionary measure.

• **Hand washing** : Linen knitwear can be hand washed following the instructions provided on the care label. Use washing liquids and gently rub the fabric without pulling too much, in order to maintain its woven shape.

• **Dry cleaning** : Dry cleaning may be necessary in some cases. In these cases, call on a professional.

• **Bleaching** : Detergents containing oxygenated agents can also be used (e.g. washing powder), but only some bleaches are acceptable depending on the linen's processing (dyeing, coating).

• **Drying** : Machine drying is suitable for linen garments. However, for delicate garments (fine gauge or embroidery details, purling, etc.) prefer a gentle drying cycle or drying in the open air. We generally dry linen flat, especially for knitwear.

• **Ironing** : Ideally, iron linen garments while still damp at a high temperature (220°C). Use steam to remove wrinkles and facilitate difficult ironing. Always iron linen garments on the inside-out for better results.

ARTIFICIAL FIBRES

• VISCLOSE

Viscose is made from natural fibres such as wood cellulose or linen. Viscose is also referred to as «artificial silk». Viscose is absorbent and retains dyes well, but is rather delicate.

• **Machine washing** : A gentle cold machine wash cycle is recommended for viscose. We advise you turn garments inside-out before washing, and use a laundry bag. A mild

• **Hand washing** : Viscose garments can also be hand washed in cold or warm water. Please note that viscose is very fragile to stress, especially when wet. Handle with care when washing by hand, and do not twist. Just as for machine washing, use a mild detergent.

• **Dry cleaning** : Viscose garments can be dry cleaned, and this treatment is recommended to avoid shrinkage.

- **Bleaching** : The use of liquid bleach is prohibited for viscose garments .
- **Drying** : Viscose should not be twisted when wet. Machine drying is therefore not permissible for this type of garment. Drying on a hanger is more appropriate for viscose.
- **Ironing** : Viscose should be ironed damp just like silk, at 110° using a moist pressing cloth as a precautionary measure. A viscose garment's original size and appearance will be restored during this process.

.acetate

Cellulose acetate is manufactured from cellulose. This is why it is also referred to as a cellulose derivative. Acetate has a shiny look and resembles silk. Acetate is very absorbent and dries so quickly.

Washing and care treatments applied to acetate are the same as those applied to viscose. Unlike viscose, acetate does not really require ironing. However, if this is essential, iron as you would viscose.

.modal

Modal is a type of viscose. It is a synthetic fibre obtained from the spinning of wood cellulose fibres. Modal is unique in that it remains soft and supple even after washing, and especially does not shrink. It is an absorbent fibre that breathes well.

- **Machine washing** : VModal garments can be washed at a maximum of 40° since modal is more resistant than viscose. We advise you turn garments inside-out before washing, and use a laundry bag. A mild detergent is recommended.
- **Hand washing** : Modal garments can also be washed by hand in warm water. Just as for machine washing, use a mild detergent.
- **Dry cleaning** : Modal garments can be dry cleaned.
- **Bleaching** : Chlorine is not permissible for modal items.
- **Drying** : Machine drying is not recommended; prefer flat drying in the open air.
- **Ironing** : Modal garments can be ironed at a very low temperature (110°), turned inside-out using a damp pressing cloth as a precautionary measure.

SYNTHETIC FIBRES

.polyester

Polyester is a very common synthetic fibre. It is also found under other trade names, such as Tergal, Dacron or Trevira. It is soft but slightly rough to the touch. It creases very little, is very resistant and non-absorbent.

- **Machine washing** : Polyester can be machine washed easily at 40° maximum. At a temperature that is too high, it can crumple and folds can become fixed. Choose a detergent (liquid or powder) based on the colours or tenacity of stains on the garment.
- **Dry cleaning** : Any solvent can be used for dry cleaning polyester. This treatment is recommended to best preserve polyester garments.
- **Bleaching** : The use of liquid bleach is not recommended.
- **Drying** : Machine drying is not recommended, because polyester fibre is very sensitive to heat. Fortunately, it dries very quickly in open air.
- **Ironing** : Polyester creases very little, and ironing is rarely necessary. However, if this is essential, iron your polyester garments as you would silk (110°). Be careful though, because polyester is heat sensitive.

.élastane

Elastane is a common synthetic fibre, also known as Lycra or Spandex. Elastane has a low absorbent capacity and therefore dries quickly. This synthetic fibre is appreciated for its suppleness, extensibility and resilience. It is often present in small percentages in a fabric composition to make garments more comfortable.

- **Machine washing** : Machine wash elastane at 30° maximum with a mild liquid detergent using a gentle cycle. Using a laundry bag or protective netting during washing will preserve garments
- **Dry cleaning** : Dry cleaning is prohibited for this type of fibre.
- **Bleaching** : The use of chlorine is prohibited for this type of fibre.
- **Drying** : A dryer can be used, but only at a moderate temperature.
- **Ironing** : Ironing elastane or spandex is not recommended. In any case, ironing is rarely needed because the material creases very little.

.polyamide

Polyamide is a popular synthetic fibre, also known as nylon. It has a low absorbency rate, and therefore dries quickly. This synthetic fibre is supple, extensible and resilient.

- **Machine washing** : Polyamide can be machine washed easily at 40° maximum. Choose a laundry detergent based on the colour or severity of the stains on the garment. Use a laundry bag to protect finer garments (such as stockings or tights).
- **Dry cleaning** : Any solvent can be used for dry cleaning polyamide.
- **Bleaching** : Do not chlorine, as it will cause polyamide to degrade.
- **Drying** : Machine drying is possible at a moderate temperature, but polyamide dries quickly, so open air drying is fast.
- **Ironing** : Ironing polyamide is rarely necessary. However, if this is essential, iron at a low heat setting (110°). Be careful, because polyamide is heat sensitive and it can melt at a temperature that is too high.

.acrylic

Acrylic fibre is appreciated for its warmth and resemblance to wool fibre. Moreover, it is often used to substitute wool or in a blend. Unlike wool, acrylic is easy to maintain, although it tends to pill easily.

- **Machine washing** : Acrylic is easily machine washable at 30° or 40° maximum using a mild detergent appropriate for wool. A delicate wool cycle or special wash is recommended to best care for the fibre. Garments can be placed in a laundry bag, turned inside-out for added protection.
- **Dry cleaning** : Dry cleaning is possible under certain conditions (restricted mechanical action, pure solvents); call on a professional.
- **Bleaching** : The use of chlorine is prohibited for this type of fibre.
- **Drying** : Acrylic garments can be ironed at a low temperature setting (110°) and without using steam. Be careful, since acrylic can sometimes turn yellow when using a hot iron.
- **Ironing** : Acrylic garments can be ironed at a low temperature setting (110°) and without using steam. Be careful, since acrylic can sometimes turn yellow when using a hot iron.
- **Storage** : Acrylic is not affected by moths and is resistant to light. Acrylic

tends to pill easily. Pilling can be removed gently by hand. Just as for woollen items, acrylic garments are best stored folded, away from direct light and sources of heat.

OTHERS

SEQUIN • EMBROIDERED FABRICS • BEADED • WITH JEWELRY

Some fabrics can be embellished with beads, sequins, jewels or simply embroidered. Care for these garments may vary depending on the composition of the fabric or embroidery thread ... However, these remain delicate fabrics that need to be washed carefully.

• **Machine washing** : Machine washing is not recommended for these types of garments. Even protected by a laundry bag and turned inside-out, the quality of the beads, sequins or embroidery may be impaired.

• **Hand washing** : Hand washing is recommended for these types of garments. Hand wash in cold or warm water (30° max). A mild liquid detergent can be used, washing the garment gently while stirring without pulling on the fabric or rubbing it, and without soaking for too long.

• **Dry cleaning** : Dry cleaning is recommended for this type of garment, especially for removing stains. Please note, however, that plastic beads and adhesives cannot withstand solvents, so dry cleaning is not appropriate in these cases. Call on a professional.

• **Bleaching** : The use of chlorine is not recommended for this type of garment.

• **Drying** : Wring garments gently by rolling them in a towel. Then dry flat or on a hanger depending on the specific item (knitted, fabric, composition ...). Machine drying is prohibited for this type of garment.

• **Ironing** : Garments can be ironed gently, always inside-out and using a low temperature setting. Do not rest the iron on the garment, or make use of hot steam. Make use of a damp pressing cloth as a precautionary measure.

• **Storage** : The garment's storage depends primarily on its composition. A beaded or embroidered item can be properly stored on a hanger, away from direct light and heat sources.

.blends

In most cases, fibres are blended with other fibres to combine their characteristics (suppleness, warmth, resistance, etc.)

As a general rule when washing fabric blends, refer to the most delicate fabric in the blend. For instance, for a wool and cashmere blend sweater, treat it as if it were a cashmere only garment.

If a fibre is present in a very small quantity ($\leq 5\%$), although it may be delicate, it will generally not affect the garment's performance. The item can therefore be washed as is recommended for a fibre that is included in a larger percentage. For instance, for a blend of 5% spandex and 95% acrylic, the garment can be washed as 100% acrylic.

LEATHER AND HIDES

smooth genuine leather

Various items of clothing can be made of leather: jackets, coats, pants, dresses, etc., not to mention shoes and accessories such as handbags and belts. Leather is very comfortable to wear, with a supple warm feel, and can withstand frequent care to optimally preserve its properties.

• Care : Genuine leather requires significant preliminary care to prevent it from being stained, since it is difficult to wash. Smooth leather needs to be frequently fed with creams, or polished to keep its suppleness and colour. Before applying a cream or polish, be sure to remove all dust from your leather item, to prevent the dust from forming a crust. Well-oiled leather will stain less easily. To polish your leather after waxing, use a glove or buffing cloth; rub gently to obtain a nice shine. Frequent water-proofing is desirable to protect leather from rain and moisture. Similarly, an anti-staining agent can be applied to protect against splashes and dirt. To preserve the look of your leather garments, avoid prolonged exposure to direct sunlight or heat. Leather garments are best stored on a hanger.

• Hand washing : Leather deteriorates when it comes in contact with water. Machine washing is therefore totally unacceptable. However, small stains can be removed using a damp cloth. We recommend using a deli-

cate product such as a cleansing milk to clean leather. Delicately apply the cleansing milk by buffing with a piece of cotton. Dry in the open air, away from any heat sources. However, if your leather garment is worn often and needs washing, you can wash the lining. We recommend you gently wash the lining by hand using a sponge and a minimum of soap and water. You can then dry your garment on a hanger, away from direct sunlight and sources of heat.

- **Nettoyage par un professionnel** : Leather garments can be cleaned by leather specialists.

- **Storage** : Store leather garments on a hanger preferably, protected from direct sunlight and heat sources. Do not put your leather garment in a plastic bag, since it is a living material that needs to breathe.

.suede

Suede is obtained from the inner part of a deerskin. It is a soft, supple leather that is very pleasant to the touch but more difficult to clean than leather.

- **Entretien** : The use of creams or polishes is not recommended on suede. However, you can use a suede renovator of the proper colour to restore its shine. Be sure to dust suede regularly using a special suede brush to prevent the dust from forming a crust. Frequent waterproofing is advisable to protect from water, which tends to leave stains on suede.

- **Hand washing** : Firstly, put some crumpled newspaper into your suede shoes or, for a garment place a folded terry towel underneath so as not to work on a surface that is too hard. Then, gently brush with a special suede brush to restore the pile. Be sure to always brush in the same direction. For significant stains, gently rub the surface of the suede with a damp sponge. However, if your suede garment is worn regularly and requires a wash, you can wash the lining. We recommend you gently wash the lining by hand using a sponge and a minimum of soap and water. Let the suede garment dry with a paper towel or terry towel inside, away from direct sunlight and sources of heat.

- **Professional cleaning** : For persistent stains or regular maintenance, call on a leather care professional for your suede items.

- **Storage** : Store suede garments on a hanger preferably, protected from direct sunlight and heat sources. Do not put your suede garment in a plastic bag, since it is a living material that needs to breathe.

.fur

Animal fur includes furs such as mink, weasel or fox. Coats can be made entirely in fur, but often the fur is removable from the main garment (hood, collar, etc.). The fur and garment are should be washed separately.

- **Washing :** Fur resents water. Machine washing is totally unacceptable. If your fur gets wet accidentally, shake it to get rid of any dripping water. Call on a professional for any stains.
- **Professional cleaning :** Dry cleaning treatments are not recommended. We recommend you call on a fur care specialist to care for your garments.
- **Storage :** Your fur can be stored in a cotton cover, in a cool place that is sheltered from light; do not use a plastic cover, since it would prevent the fur from breathing. Make sure your fur has sufficient space in your closet to avoid flattening the bristles. Professional care provided once a year will help keep the fur silky and fresh. Beware of perfumes and sprays, which can damage the fur.

.woolskin

A shearling or woolskin is easy to care for, but you should proceed with caution to best preserve it. The leather part of a woolskin is the part that requires the greatest care.

- **Entretien :** Waterproofing can be applied to protect your sheepskin from water and stains; avoid using waxes and polishes, since these products will degrade the woolskin's properties. Gently brush the skin side with a brush to remove dust. We recommend that you entrust your sheepskin to a leather professional once a year to best preserve it.
- **Washing :** On the skin side, gently rub the surface with a damp sponge and allow to dry away from direct sunlight and sources of heat. For the wool side, scrub the inside of the coat or jacket with a slightly dampened sponge emulsified with wool detergent in warm water. Once the cleaning is complete, dry your sheepskin turned inside-out on a terry towel.
- **Professional cleaning** Dry cleaning is not recommended: products used in dry cleaning treatments are too aggressive for sheepskin. Entrust your sheepskin to a leather specialist for optimal maintenance.

LEATHER INSERTS

Some garments feature leather inserts that are not removable from the main garment. In this case, the garment's care depends on the extent of the inserts and the composition of the basic garment.

A garment with small and few leather inserts can sometimes be dry cleaned, specifying that the leather should not come into contact with any solvents.

If this is not possible, or if the garment has large leather inserts, it can be sent to a professional leather care specialist.

Absolutely never machine wash a garment with leather inserts.

TIPS

Here are some tips to help you take care of your garments and ward off stains.

1. PROTECTING WOOL GARMENTS FROM MOTHS.

Moths are very sensitive to odours. That's why placing a sachet of lavender, mint or cedar wood chips in your wardrobe or dresser can be very effective in keeping them away. And it's a much more pleasant fragrance than mothballs!

2. PREVENTING HAIR ON AN ANGORA SWEATER FROM FALLING OUT.

Spray a hairspray fixative at about 30 cm from the garment. It will act as an invisible glue and retain the angora hair. Then place your sweater in the refrigerator for 24 hours before wearing it; be sure to use a plastic bag so that the hair won't scatter in the refrigerator.

3. COMBATING STATIC.

When you wear a silk dress with tights, for example, it creates a lot of static electricity. To avoid this, rub your tights with a little moisturizer.

4. REMOVING STAINS ON SUEDE.

Rub the stain with a regular pencil eraser to remove it easily. If your suede has water stains, you can rub it with a damp sponge and a little soap. Rinse thoroughly with a damp sponge and dry with dry newspaper inside, or a terry towel, away from sources of heat.

5. REMOVING CHEWING GUM.

Put your garment in a bag in the freezer, or rub the chewing gum with an ice cube. When the gum is frozen, remove it with a spoon or penknife. If traces remain, use a little hot vinegar on a cloth and dab. Then wash normally.

6. REMOVING DEODORANT STAINS.

Rub with dry nylon: the stains should disappear. If traces remain, rub the fabric from both the inside and out with a damp Marseille soap bar, then

rinse. You can also try washing the garment by replacing your usual detergent with dishwasher powder, but only if the fabric allows it (i.e., not on delicate fabrics, wool or silk).

7. CARING FOR SHOES.

The soles on your favourite shoes can wear out if you wear them every day. We advise you to have your shoemaker affix rubber soles to help your shoes last longer. We recommend you use your shoes 4 or 5 days at the most before affixing rubber soles. The shoe's leather sole should be slightly rough and should have taken the shape of your foot for better adhesion of the rubber outer sole. Ask your cobbler for more tips.

8. POLISHING SMOOTH LEATHER.

Use a dry nylon stocking to polish leather. After removing any dust and waxing, vigorously rub the leather to make it shine.

9. REMOVING STAINS:

•LIPSTICK

Gently rub the stain with a cotton cloth soaked in neutral makeup remover. If traces remain, rub with soap and wash normally.

•MASCARA

Gently rub the stain with a cotton cloth soaked in a neutral makeup remover. If traces remain, repeat using white vinegar. Wash normally.

•POWDER MAKEUP

Gently rub the stain with a cotton cloth soaked in neutral makeup remover. If traces remain, rub with soap and wash normally.

•REDWINE

Boil some milk and soak the stained area of your garment in it. The milk should turn pink and absorb the wine. Rinse and wash normally.

•BLOOD

Dip the stain into very cold water; the blood should dilute. If traces remain, lightly dab the stain with a cloth soaked in a saline solution. Then wash normally.

- INK

Dip the stained garment in milk. Rinse and then wash normally. If traces remain, dab the stain with a cotton cloth soaked in lemon and absorb the diluted ink with a paper towel, then wash normally.

- GREASE

For all oily stains, generously sprinkle China clay, potato or corn starch to absorb the grease. Leave to stand for a few hours, without rubbing, then scrape off and wash normally. China clay is also recommended for removing stains on leather.

READING THE CARE LABELS

The care label will tell you exactly what treatment to use on a fabric for optimum maintenance.

WASHING



Washing prohibited



Whites



Gentle wash cycle



Delicates



Hand wash



Colours

BLEACHING



Chlorine bleach allowed



Bleaching prohibited

MACHINE DRYING



Machine drying prohibited



Normal temperature



Low temperature

DRY CLEANING



Dry cleaning with perchlorethylene or hydrocarbons.



Dry cleaning with perchlorethylene or hydrocarbons, with restrictions



Dry cleaning prohibited

IRONING



Iron at a low temperature



Iron at a medium temperature



Do not iron

.sizes

T0 T1 T2 T3

FRANCE	34	36	38	40	42
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UK - AUSTRALIA	6	8	10	12	14
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USA	2	4	6	8	10
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GERMANY - OS- TREICH - NETHER- LAND - SUEDE	32	34	36	38	40
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BELGIUM - SPAIN - PORTUGAL	34	36	38	40	42
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ITALIA	38	40	42	44	46
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.shoes

cm	FR	UK	US	IT
22,4	35	2,5	4	34
22,7	35,5	3	4,5	34,5
23	36	3,5	5	35
23,4	36,5	4	5,5	35,5
23,7	37	4	5,5	36
24	37,5	4,5	6	36,5
24,4	38	5	6,5	37
24,7	38,5	5,5	7	37,5
25	39	5,5	7,5	38
25,4	39,5	6	8	38,8
25,7	40	6,5	8	39
26	40,5	7	8,5	39,5
26,4	41	7,5	9	40

.notes

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing notes.

ba&sh